



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

ment of the evolution of the Mormon faith and church organization. He however denies that the growth of the Mormon faith differs from the evolution of other sects, and bases their rapid growth in the face of so many contradictions in the formulation of their faith upon the universal quality of mankind—"Facility of human belief."

But it is at this very point where one of the weaknesses of the book appears. The explanation is too simple. The writer would have done well to acquaint himself more thoroughly with the peculiar condition of the American mind in the Thirties, the time of the origin of Mormonism. No mention is made of the fact that this was a period of social unrest when men welcomed any movement that offered relief. In relating Smith's interesting bank experiment in Kirtland, Ohio, in 1837, no mention is made that this was but an incident in the wilcat bank movement of that very time. These are a few weaknesses that appear among the many excellencies of the work. The author presents in a clear light some of the vexed problems in Mormon history, such as the relation of the Spaulding manuscript to the Mormon Bible, the position of Sidney Ridgon in the evolution of the organization of the church, the relation of Joseph Smith to the introduction of polygamy as a church doctrine. The value of the history does not decrease as the writer approaches the history of the Mormons in Utah concerning which three authors have written voluminously. Both Tullidge and Whitney were members of the Mormon church, while H. H. Bancroft confided the preparation of his text to Mormon hands. Mr. Linn makes us believe through numerous citations well authenticated that the occupation and settlement of Utah constitutes one of the blackest pages of Mormon history.

GEORGE D. LUETSCHER.

*George School, Pennsylvania.*

---

*The History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1780-1783.* By EDWARD McCRADY. Pp. 787. Price, \$3.50. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1902.

The fourth volume in the series, by Edward McCrady, Esq., member of the Charleston, S. C., Bar, completes the history and development of the state socially and politically from the beginning of its colonial life to the end of the Revolutionary War. The third volume covered the story of the Revolution to 1780 and the present one completes it from that point.

As in the prior volume, the author confines himself almost exclusively to the military history. The two volumes might be justly called a history of the Revolutionary War in South Carolina, so far as the civil history of the transition from colony to statehood is concerned. Yet it must be admitted that government in that section was well-nigh intermitted during these years of invasion and strife, and that all social history was annihilated in the crucial test of what was virtually a civil war.

The present volume begins with the arrival of General Greene to assume command after the defeat of Gates at Camden—General Greene, "the 'Deputy Saviour' as he was almost blasphemously called, to reap the fruits and the honors not only of what had already been done by the partisan bands, but of

what they should thereafter do." These words form the text of the volume, the aim of which is to show that the real saving of the state was accomplished by native troops and native commanders rather than by forces imported from other states. Every action of Greene is shown to be faulty, moved by bad judgment, and frequently tinged with rancor toward Carolinians who were succeeding. "It was Sumter's, Marion's and Harden's work during Greene's absence from the state that compelled Rawdon to fall back." The author finds it difficult to explain Greene's "persistent hostility" to Sumter, unless on the ground of jealousy. He comments sarcastically on the honors heaped upon Greene by the Jacksonborough Assembly, while nothing was said or done for Moultrie, Sumter, Marion or Pickens.

In the actions of this temporary government, described very largely as a "carpet-bag" régime might be described at a later date, the author finds the *raison d'être* for anti-Federalism and the desire for home rule in the later history of the state. The departure of the Continental troops from Charleston at the close of the war is described as causing as much pleasure as if it were an evacuation by an enemy. "St. Michael's bells would have rung for joy upon their departure from South Carolina had those bells not been carried off by the British."

It is a distinct disappointment to find the old-time state bias, from which the preceding volumes were so delightfully free, so much in evidence in the closing volume. No reader would willingly take away one battle from the one hundred and thirty-seven which make up the proud record of South Carolina. No one would add a single trooper from another state to mar the record of the one hundred and three combats waged by South Carolinians alone. No one would be so heartless as to subtract one battle from the one hundred and twenty-three in which South Carolina troops participated, or to add one to the paltry fourteen fought within the state by outsiders. South Carolina sustained herself most nobly and deserves all credit. She needs no justification. She needs history only.

Those who have missed reading the preceding volumes will find a most comprehensive and interesting résumé of the author's entire series in the closing pages of this volume. Near at hand will also be found a complete list of the battles fought within the state, arranged both chronologically and by counties. Notwithstanding the sectional tone which the present reader regrets to have found in the closing volume, Mr. McCrady has set an example of a comprehensive and scholarly series for early South Carolina which will render the reading public doubly fortunate if it is duplicated in other states.

EDWIN ERLE SPARKS.

*University of Chicago.*

---

*The Loyalists of the American Revolution.* By CLAUDE HALSTEAD VAN TYNE. Pp. 360. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1902.

Upon the justice of the treatment accorded those colonists who chose to remain loyal to their king there has been wanting no variety of opinion. One view is represented by the prediction of Goldwin Smith that if ever a power